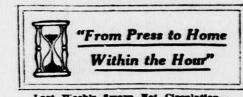
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ONE CENT.

FORM OF U.S. PROTEST IN LUSITANIA AFFAIR **TODAY'S BIG PROBLEM**

Severance of All Diplomatic Relations With Germany Is One Suggested Course of Action.

Speculation as to what the United States probably would do as a protest against torpedoing of the Lusitania, with the loss of more than a hundred American lives, developed among officials and diplomatists today the general opinion that President Wilson would express in the policy he pursues a denunciation of the act as inexcusable presses fear that additional trouble may under the laws of nations and humanity

The extent of his action-whether it would go beyond an emphatically phrased note to an actual severance of diplomatic relations with Germany-was still undetermined

GERMAN AMBASSADOR CALLS.

Count you Bernstorif, the German ambassador, was at the State Department today and conferred with Secretary Bryan for half an hour, following which this statement was given out by mutual agree-

hour, following which this statement was given out by mutual agreement:

"The German ambassador called at the State Department and expressed his deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American lives."

Chairman Stone of the Senate foreign relations committee was at the White House today and saw Secretary Tumulty, but did not see the President. Explaining that he expressed his own views, and not those of any officials, Senator Stone said he questioned whether there was any reason for calling an extra session of Congress at present. He said he did not know what the President was planning to do.

The President had no engagements for conferences today.

TO SPEAK IN PHILADELPHIA TODAY.

Late today the President will go to Philadelphia to address a gathering of 4,000 naturalized Americans, arranged for by the bureau of naturalization of the Department of Commerce several weeks ago,

Privileges Ceded to Japan.

of naturalization of the Department of Commerce several weeks ago, to launch a systematic course in the instruction of aliens in the rights and duties of American citizenship.

It is generally expected that he will not refer to the situation industrial pursuits in Manchuria. The produced by the sinking of the Lusitania.

present, at least, of the suggestion that Germany's action will cause the United States to be drawn into the European States to be drawn into the President will transmit to Ambas on Chinese loans, with Manchurian

Germany's action will cause the United States to be drawn into the European conflict.

Keeps His Own Counsel.

That President Wilson has taken no action regarding the Lusitania; that he has been giving the deepest and most serious thought to the situation, that he has not called his cabinet advisers together or conferred individually with Secretary Bryan, plainly indicate that no one is authorized to speak officially concerning his probable course, but the concise view, carefully gathered from many sources, some of them well informed officially, is that although the sentiment of the courty is opposed to war, it is strongly for vigorous action just enough short of actual hostilities to impress Germany and the world with the horror this government and her people feel for the methods that were pursued in the Gulflight and Lusitania cases.

What other way President Wilson

can lives must be spared.

Opinion today leaned to the idea that the Hearing to Ambabassador Gerard at Berlin, within a few days, probably tomorrow, a communication from this government, and whether the sinking of the Clustania, the Gulflight and the German government, and whether this course is to be pursued in future upon to take the position in future upon to take the position in his communication of the Kirin-Changchun railway stands virtually as in the original of the total the president will transmit to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, within a few days, probably tomorrow, a communication for the specific for the methods that the President might depart from the world with the has not the German well informed officially.

May Address the Kaiser.

The suggestion was made today that the President might depart from the usual diplomatic channels and directly and the President might depart from the usual diplomatic channels and directly and the President might depart from the usual diplomatic channels and directly and the President might depart from the suggestion was made today that the President might depart from the consulted before any foreign lo

an government in this country will apart from his official family—and for the United States.

The ultimatum, he said, however, had eliminated from present discussion the country thread of diplomatic in the forenoen and took a ride after function of the German nation.

ROME, via Paris, May 10.—The news-temporal for the ultimatum, he said, however, had eliminated from present discussion the demands in group five, with the exception of one article already agreed to the ultimatum, was the ultimatum, with the exception of one article already agreed to the united States. I sever every thread of diplomatic ognition of the German nation, his expulsion, it is suggested, may so far as to include, by strong mation, the head of the German his matter, the head of the German his companions. He sat in his study, it was said, in deep thought, undisturbed for hours.

Secretary and Mrs. McAdoo dined with him last night, but it was understood to the war of victoria, B. C.

Secretary. Bryan, who spent Sunday at making the Lusifanta incident a horror fieldly at amity with a metion that the Lusifanta incident a horror fieldly at amity with a metion that the Lusifanta incident a horror fieldly at amity with a metion that the Lusifanta incident a horror fieldly at amity with a metion that the Lusifanta incident a horror fieldly at amity with a metion that the Conficially at a mity with a metion that t

JAPAN REJOICES AT CHINA'S ACTION

Premier Says Acceptance of . Demands Removes the "Roots of Much Trouble."

PRESS APPREHENSIVE OF OPPOSITION'S COURSE

Treaty to Be Framed Transferring to Japan All Rights Held by

ceptance of Japan's demands has renoved the "roots of much trouble.

The government has aunounced that

the naval and military movements in connection with the Chinese situation have been canceled.

Draft of Treaty Next Duty. PEKING, May 10, 1:30 a.m.-Having reached an agreement with respect to Japan's demands on China, the plentpotentiaries of the two countries will now proceed to draft a treaty.

. Privileges Ceded to Japan.

By the first clause of article 3 the Japanese shall be permitted freely to eside, travel, trade and engage in second clause provides that the Japanese will submit only to police and Cabinet Meeting Tomorrow.

When the cabinet meets tomorrow the President will probably present to his colleagues his ideas of what the government's policy should be.

It is now believed that the President does not intend to call Congress in extra session. This disposes for the present, at least, of the suggestion that



Brief Statement Issued by Secretary Bryan, Following Call at the State Department by Count Von Bernstorff, the Kaiser's Ambassador.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, called on Secretary Bryan today and expressed "deep regret that the events of the war had led to the loss of so many American

This brief statement, the wording of which was dictated b the ambassador, was given out by Secretary Bryan following the conference, which lasted half an hour.

Whether the expression was made on instructions from his government or on his own initiative was not made clear by the ambassador nor explained by Mr. Bryan.

Inasmuch as it was the first statement of its kind since American lives were lost on the British steamer Falaba and the American steamer Gulflight-which also were torpedoedand no specific mention was made of the Lusitania incident, the impression prevailed in official quarters that the ambassador's statement was the usual broad expression which diplomatic repesentatives are permitted to make when a disaster occurs to the citizens of a friendly country.

DISCUSSED LUSITANIA DISASTER.

While neither the ambassador nor Secretary Bryan's statement mentioned the Lusitania disaster by name, it was known that the two officials talked of it specifically. It was the ambassador's first visit to the department since the disaster. The Secretary received him immediately and greeted him cordially.

When he came from Secretary Bryan's office the ambassador parried all questions by saying he could not talk, being under a promise to Secretary Bryan that anything should be

His only real response was that he had made no appoint-

the words with the horror this government in the statement of the sentiment in this States the information and that were pursued in the Guillight and a statement of the sentiment in this States he information and that were pursued in the Guillight and a statement of the sentiment in this States he information and that was very generally pointed out. White the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information of Germany in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in this states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the states he information on the content of the sentiment in the state he information of the sentiment in the state o Both Secretary Bryan and Count von Bernstorff steadfastly refused to comment upon or interpret the State Department's announcement, but it was interpreted as meaning that the ambassador had, for his government, expressed deep regret not only for the loss of life on the Lusitania, but for the Americans lost in the torpedoing of the American steamer Gulflight and for the

IN CONDEMNING GERMAN ACT

ROME, via Paris. May 10.—The news- fall our force against this premeditated act of plracy. The cup has overflowed," in the sinking of the Lusitania. Even the Osservatore Romano, which, although it is the Vatican organ, has not question in almost every English newspreviously concealed its German pro-

What Will United States Do?

LONDON, May 10, 3:10 a.m.-The do?" and while the papers are almos manimous in deprecating any idea of attempting to predict the American attitude, there is ample evidence of the greatest anxiety to learn what action United States will take.

The Times says: "We shall say noth ing which may seem to intensify the beavy and perplexing responsibility rest-ing upon President Wilson and his coleagues. No attempt at direct acti-should such a course be considered, cohave any very material effect upon the

Cup Has Overflowed.

Situation."

Proceeding to point out the various reasons why the United States is little able to hold Germany to a "strict accountability," the Times says:

"We do not press the point, but we venture to suggest that there may come a stage in the relations between the states when the maintenance of diplomatic intercourse that there may come a stage in the relations between the states when the maintenance of diplomatic intercourse way imply condonation of unbecause we are neutral, we protest with warrantable crimes."

Cup Has Overflowed.

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GENEVA, May 19, via Paris.—All the Swiss newspapers express indignation of the Cultive double to hold Germany to a "strict accountability," the Times says:

"We do not press the point, but we venture to suggest that there may come a stage in the relations between the states when the maintenance of diplomatic intercourse may imply condonation of unbecause we are neutral, we protest with warrantable crimes."

BIG ITALIAN ARMY

600.000 Men. Ready to Take the Field, Concentrated at Verona.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 10, via Paris, in a matter which will be a subject of in a matter which will be a subject of full investigation.

Germans from Raly crossed the Swiss vestigation would be conducted by Lord Mersey, assisted by skilled assessors, that it would be opened without

Reserves Called to Colors.

that many trains loaded with troops are proceeding to the front."

made against the central powers, but against Turkey, owing to an alleged violation of the treaty of Lausaine.

Warned Shortly Before Disaster.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the op
The survivors do not agree as to

Premier Salandra has issued a circular to all the prefects in the kingdom strongly urging them to prevent any offense being offered to foreigners or attacks made against their property. "The first duty of a civilized people." the circular says, "is to abstain, what-

ever the circumstances, from acts of violence or even offensiveness against any one. This duty the government is determined to enforce. The circular was issued because of hostile demonstrations that have been made against Austrians and Germans.

Germans Fleeing Italy.

inzona, Switzerland, to the Temps says:

"Special trains have brought 3,000 Germans from Rome, Florence and Bologna, en route for Germany. Lugano also is filled with refugees.

ADMIRALTY WIRELESS WARNED CAPT. TURNER, SAYS MR. CHURCHILL

Has Lusitania Commander's Acknowledgment of Sailing Directions. Coroner's Jury Holds Kaiser Guilty of Murder.

KINSALE, Ireland, May 10 .- The coroner's jury which has been investigating the deaths attendant upon the loss of the Lusitania returned the following verdict

"The jury find that this appalling crime was contrary to international law and the conventions of all civilized nations, and we therefore charge the officers of the submarine, and the German emperor and the government of Germany, under whose orders they acted, with the crime of willful and wholesale murder.

ADMIRALTY HAD WARNED LUSITANIA'S CAPTAIN.

LONDON, May 10. 3:52 p.m.-The first lord of the admiralty, Winston Spencer Churchill, stated in the house of commons this afternoon that Capt. Turner of the Lusitania had acknowledged receipt of messages from the admiralty giving him warning and directions for the course he was to take.

Lord Churchill said further that a board of trade inquiry will be held to determine the circumstances attending the loss of the

"In the meantime it is premature to discuss the matter," he continued. "But I must make it plain that in no circumstances will it be possible to make public the naval disposition for vatrolling our coast. Our resources do not enable us to provide destroyer escorts for mail and passenger ships."

Asks Details Be Omitted Now.

"The admiralty had general knowledge of the German warning issued in America." Mr. Churchill declared, "and from that knowledge and other information concerning submarine movements it sent warnings to the Lusitania and directions as to her course. It think, however, it not right to go into that matter in detail, as it is going to be a subject of inquiry and it might appear that I was endeavoring to throw blame on the captain of the Lusitania in a matter which will be a subject of full investigation."

Continuing, Mr. Churchill said this incompleted in the conducted by Lord.

Tord Mersey to Investigate.

thousand strived at Lugano alone.

GENEVA. Switzerland. May 9. via Paris, May 10.—An Italian army, 600. 600 strong, fully equipped and ready for the field, has been concentrated at Verona.

Verona is a fortified Italian city, situated at the base of the Tyrolese Alps, twenty-five miles from the fentiar of the warning issued in America; twenty-five miles from the fentiar of the warning issued in America; whether Mr. Churchill was given that for some time between the opened without a voidable delay.

Mr. Churchill's remarks were drawn by questions from Lord Charles Beres-ford and others asking for details as to what speed the Lusitania came to be caught, and why so many lives were lost, will remain a secret. The general unofficial opinion is that several German submarines were assigned to the task of attacking the Cunard liner, and that twould be opened without avoidable delay.

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Lord Mersey is to conduct an inquiry into the sinking of the vessel, and until that begins afficial opinion as to how what september of the Lusitania came to be caught, and why so many lives were lost, will remain a secret. The general unofficial opinion is that several German submarines were assigned to the task of attacking the Cunard liner, and that twould be opened without the sinking of the vessel, and until that begins afficial opinion as to how why so many lives were lost, will remain a secret. The general unofficial opinion is that several German submarines were assigned to the task of attacking the Cunard liner, and that the call points where were submarines as a patrol boat in that locality.

LONDON. May 10.—The Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company sends the following:

"A private message from Berlin states that Italy, Saturday, called to the colors all infantry classes from 1876, and that many trains loaded with troops

"A many trains loaded with troops

land: whether he was aware that the admirable herself, sending the big liner in the distriction where other underwater craft were waiting to strike with their deadment on the south coast of Ireland steamers carrying horses from the United States on government account to convoy them to Liverpool, and finally, what arrangements, if any, were made to convoy and protect the Lusing the big liner in the distriction where other underwater craft were waiting to strike with their deadmirably had provided torpedo boat destroyers and other naval vessels to meet on the south coast of Ireland steamers carrying horses from the Convolution of the Latest type, of probably 1,400 tons, and much more power-full than any possessed by other navies.

Method of Deed. Mr. Churchill, replying to further The Lusitania's speed at the time she

Questioned regarding a letter sent to the admirality ten days ago giving information concerning the supposed type of this submarine, Mr. Churchill said the information contained in this communication was wholly untrue, and that the facts which had given rise to the supposition were known to the admirality.

The Lusitania had been sent full speed ahead when the first torpedo was seen and it was impossible to stop her headway by reversing the engines when the necessity for lowering the boats was realized.

The Lusitania was not in the British

of infamy, culminating in the destruc-tion of the Lusitania, which it is sim-PARIS, May 10 .- A dispatch from Bel- ply hopeless to attempt to describe, said Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the "Austrians and Germans are fleeing opposition in the house of commons, in from all parts of Italy. All trains in the a speech today. Mr. Bonar Law's redirection of the frontier are packed with marks were delivered on the occasion Teutonic passengers, including merchants of the presentation of a medal to Capt. Bell of the British steamship Thordis,

twenty-five miles from the frontier of Austria-Hungary.

Reserves Called to Colors

the warning issued in America:
Whether Mr. Churchill was aware that previously to last Friday German submarines had for some time been active-they ascribe this to the fact that one been active-they ascribe this to the fact that one of the German submarines had shown ly at work on the south coast of Ire-land; whether he was aware that the berself, sending the big liner in the di-

Method of Deed.

May Strike at Turkey.

AMSTERDAM, via London, May 10.—
A dispatch from Rome to the Frankfurter Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, says.

"With the greatest suspense the pretext which italy will advance for beginning war against her allies is awaited Reports are in circulation that the declaration of war will not be made against the central powers, but

Expected to Hasten Decision.

ROME, via Paris, May 10.—The visit of former Premier Giolitti to Rome, it is believed here, will hasten a decision as to Italy's attitude. Signor Giolitti yesterday conferred with Signor Carcano, the minister of the treasury, who also served in Giolitti's cabinet, and discussed with him at length the international situation.

While in Rome Signor Giolitti also will have interviews with King Victor Emmanuel, Premier Salandra, Baron Sonnino and Prince von Buelow, the Germany, is ready to make other concessions to Italy, but that these do not include the cession of Trieste.

Premier Issues Warning.

Andrew Bonar Law, leader of the opposition in the house, asked if any was not the bours, asked if any answer had been received from the custamias showing that the admiralty instructions to the liner that does not his hand. Mr. Churchill replied that both messages had been acknowledged. The second acknowledged.

type than anything known prior to April 14, Mr. Churchill replied: "I have no knowledge of the size or number of plained by a number of passengers and members of the crew by the statement that the second torpedo severed several that the second torpedo severed several that the second torpedo severed several second torpedo severed several second torpedo severed several second torpedo severed several second torpedo severed second torpedo second torpedo severed second torpedo severed second torpedo secon

The Lusitania was not in the British mirality.

Murder Most Foul, Most Unnatural.

"Our enemies have reached a degree of infamy, culminating in the destruction of the Lusitania, which it is simulating to the control of the Lusitania, which it is simulating to the control of the cont

Cause of Heavy Loss. The heavy loss of life on the Lus!-

passengers, to the fact that some officers assured them, after the first torpedo struck, that the Lusitania would which rammed a German submarine off beachy Head in February.
"This is not an act of warfare." Mr. Bonar Law continued. "It is simply murder, most foul, most unnatural."
Saying that up to the present no "effective protest" had been made by any neutral country, he added:
"What will happen now? The great, proud nation—the United States—is pility of the watertight company. remain affoat and could make Queensremain anoat and could make Queenstown. Preparations were made to
launch the boats, but before this could
be done a second torpedo hit the
steamer and she listed so much that
the crew could work the boats only
on one side of the ship. Another factor was the extreme confidence of the
passengers themselves in the infalli-